

5098

FILED - USDC-NH
2020 JUL 21 AM 10:36

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Josephine Amatucci

v.

Town of Wolfeboro, Stuart Chase, Daniel Mullen

JURY TRIAL REQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO ADD TO THE NEW CAUSE OF ACTION

FILED RECENTLY IN THE COURT UNDER

VIOLATION OF 'AN ABUSE OF PROCESS'

#5092

1. The Plaintiff filed this claim in this Court timely, but the judge ignored the claim and never ruled on it. Therefore the Plaintiff filed a new cause of action to have this claim ruled on.

2. The Plaintiff would like to expand the Sixth Amendment Violation in this claim, by adding an ... Abuse of Process... when the defendant's held a trial for the charges of speeding and disobeying a police officer one year and three weeks after she was initially charged, a violaion of the Sixth Amendment Speedy trial Act. As the longest detainment allowed under the Sixth Amendment before a trial is held is up to 70 days or less. Therefore the lenghty detainment ... the CONTINUANCE OF A PROSECUTION,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

JOHN W. HARRIS

JOHN W. HARRIS (Plaintiff) vs. [REDACTED] (Defendant)

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJURY TO REPUTATION

FILED FOR THE PLAINTIFF

JOHN W. HARRIS (Plaintiff) vs. [REDACTED] (Defendant)

The Plaintiff, John W. Harris, is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

The Defendant, [REDACTED], is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

Plaintiff's Complaint

The Plaintiff, John W. Harris, is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

The Defendant, [REDACTED], is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

The Plaintiff, John W. Harris, is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

The Defendant, [REDACTED], is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

The Plaintiff, John W. Harris, is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

The Defendant, [REDACTED], is a resident of the State of New Hampshire.

when the limitations statute passed was a violation of the Speedy Trial Act.

2. Also, the defendants stated RECENTLY at the summary judgment hearing that her speeding charge was just a violation, and not criminal. If this is true then the prosecution for speeding was unlawful, as the police have no authority to prosecute the Plaintiff for a violation, which is not a crime, as the police have no authority to prosecute civil matters. Therefore when the police held a trial for a simple violation, for a civil matter for speeding THIS WAS AN ABUSE OF PROCESS. And a malicious prosecution.

3. Also, where the trial for a conviction for disobeying a police officer was held in violation of the Sixth Amendment, speedy trial act, then the conviction is void of no legal force, and this Court is mandated to reverse this conviction.

4. As under the Sixth Amendment Speedy Trial Act, the statute of limitations to prosecute the Plaintiff for the offenses of speeding and disobeying a police officer had passed, after the police waited one year and three weeks before a trial was held, and therefore by holding a trial when the police had no longer authority to charge her, was an Abuse of Process, and a malicious prosecution, and a violation of her liberty rights, her right not to be unlawfully detained and had to endure the procedure of a trial.

5. Also, there was an Abuse of Process when Attorney Mullen, in order to have the court allow his summary judgment at the summary judgment hearing Mullen denied that the Plaintiff was arrested for speeding, by stating that her arrest was only for the disobeying a police officer offense, when he knew or should have known that in the files, in the record, there was evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, a preponderance of evidence of statements by the defendants, especially an Affidavit by defendant Stuart Chase, stating that the Plaintiff.....WAS ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING.

6. That by this fraudulent deception Mullen caused damage to the Plaintiff when the Court was convinced she was never arrested for speeding, and denied her summary

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the progress of the solution. Once the problem has been solved, the final step is to evaluate the results and determine if the solution was effective. This involves comparing the results of the solution to the original problem and determining if the problem has been solved. If the problem has not been solved, the process may need to be repeated.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and to develop a plan of action.

judgment, which made her lose her right to damages for the Fourth Amendment Malicious Prosecution claim in her summary judgment.

7. This was an Abuse of Process, of deception, by convincing the court that the Plaintiff was never arrested for speeding, for the benefit to have his summary judgment allowed. This was FRAUD, misrepresentation of the truth are an Abuse of Process.

8. Also, if the defendants claim that the speeding offense was just a violation or a civil offense, and not criminal, at the summary judgment hearing, then there was an Abuse of Process when she was prosecuted for speeding, when a trial was held for the charge of speeding, as the police have no authority to prosecute or detain someone for a violation of a civil offense. This was an Abuse of Process, a malicious prosecution. As speeding isNOT A CRIME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE . The procedure for a violation is you pay the fine or the person who committed the violation has a trial to show cause.

9. Wherefore the Plaintiff is demanding her right to a jury trial of her peers for the violation of Due Process (Abuse of Process) and a malicious prosecution. Violation of the Sixth Amendment and a Monell claim.

10. She is suing Mullen and Chase individually, and the Town officially, under 1983.

11. When the defendants had NO PROBABLE CAUSE to prosecute her for speeding, NO PROBABLE CAUSE to have a trial after the statute of limitations passed to charge her especially a person 75 years old, under the Sixth Amendment and Due Process, as she was initially charged on May 7, 2014 and the trial was not held until June 25, 2015. One year and 3 weeks later, and a Monell claim as the violation of her civil rights were done by policymaking officials of the municipality, Chase and the prosecutor Timothy Morgan.

12. Also, and most importantly in the case of Yaklevich v. Kemp, Schaeffer & Rowe

Co. 68 Ohio St. 3d 294 1994, the Supreme Court of Ohio stated as in the case of Schaeffer & Rowe Co. L.P.L.A. 1994, which the court states:

"Ohio law like the English common law before it, has long recognized the right to recover in tort for the misuse of civil and criminal actions as a means of causing harm." See Trussell v. Gen. Motors Corp. (1990) 53 Ohio St. 3d 142, 144, 59 N.E. 2d 732, 734, citing Pope v. Pollock (1889), 46 Ohio St. 367, 368-371, 21 356-35. Where the Trussell Court applying Roers v. Barbera (1960) 170 Ohio St. 241, 10 2d 248, 164 N.W. 2d 162 observed":

"The elements of a Fourth Amendment Malicious Prosecution are (1) malice in the institution or the CONTINUING of the Prosecution; (2) lack of probable cause to hold a trial and to file a summary judgment based on the continuation of the prosecution; (3) for the filing of the prior lawsuit; (4) termination of the prior proceeding by the Court and by the Sixth Amendment Speedy Trial Act; (4) Seizure of the Plaintiff's person during the course of the proceedings before and at the court trial.

13. The Court in the Yaklevich case stated that the abuse of process does not arise out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the underlying claim, but instead arises from events that occur during the course of the underlying litigation. The Court therefore stated:

"We hold that a claim for an abuse of process is not a compulsory counterclaim which must be brought in the underlying litigation. That an abuse of process shall be brought within the 4 year personal injury law, after the cause accrued. Under an abuse of process as to "whether an improper purpose was sought to be achieved by the use of a lawfully brought previous action."

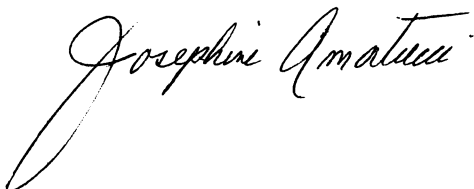
14. That therefore there is a fourth Amendment Malicious Prosecution claim due to the violation of the Sixth Amendment Speedy Trial Act and under an Abuse of Process, also for the unlawful seizure, the arrest for speeding when speeding is not a crime.

Respectfully,

Josephine Amatucci

July 20, 2020

c. Town of Wolfeboro, Atty. Mullen, Chase.



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